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COMMUNICATION.

The following lines were written some years since by a young lady who formerly resided in this village.

REFLECTIONS WHILE WALKING TO PUBLIC WORSHIP.

Norway, Sabbath morn., June 10, 1821.

I love this sacred morn. I love the way
That leads me to the earthly courts of God:
'Tis peaceful, calm and quiet; far retired
From the loud clamor of tumultuous life.
No rude alarms to break the solemn stillness,
Save now and then the song of feathered tribe,
Warbling the praise of him who gave them life;
And gentle sound of zephyr through the trees,
And the soft dashing of the pigmy wave,
Which the mild breezes throw against the shore
From the far-spreading land—Ocean's miniature
Whose vast expanse, and depths, are but a drop
With him, who in the hollow of his hand
Could measure, hold, and count them all.
Scenes such as these, are grateful to the eye
Of him who loves to think on Nature's God,
And trace his wondrous hand through all his works:

They tranquilize the soul and lead the thoughts
Beyond this world, to God, who dwells on high.
The oft returning sabbath, brings a return
Of comforts, sweet and precious to the soul;
They loose the mind from time, let goits grasp
From secular concerns and anxious care.
Mine sure, is a happy lot; born in a land
Of sabbaths, and sanctuary privileges—
That hand divine, which wrought this curious frame

By his wisdom; has given it health and strength
In mercy; and through matchless grace, a heart
To seek his favor, and enjoy his love.

How unlike the destiny of millions,
Dwelling in lands where sabbaths never dawn'd;
Where no glad messenger of peace has gone,
To tell the story of the babe of Bethlehem,
Or publish him who bled on Calvary's mount.
Deluded worshippers of heathen gods!
I pity you! and long for that bright day
Foretold in God's own word, (sure prophecy)
When idols form'd by man's device, no more
Shall be ador'd—when idol temples all,
Shall be demolished, or become the blest,
The calm retreat of humble souls who wait
On God, and worship at Immanuel's feet
O Son of righteousness arise and chase
These shades of night; on every land, shed
Thy effulgent beams, and reign supreme
Till time shall cease, and sin and death be slain.
J. A.

HOW TO TEACH CHILDREN TO TEAZE.

Children are taught to tease, very much as they are taught to cry. With all his little wants, real or imaginary, the child runs to his mother. They are matters of importance, to him. He wants a definite and decisive answer, one which will settle the question; and his mind will be on the rack till he has it. It is not in the nature of a child to feel otherwise. He will have no peace himself, and will therefore give his mother no peace, till he understands and knows that the point is settled, and how it is settled. If you give him no answer till he has spoken ten times, he will speak ten times; and then if he has any reason to suspect that speaking twenty times more will obtain an answer more favorable to his wishes, he will speak twenty times more. And this will soon grow into a habit. But give him an answer the first time he speaks, and he will not be obliged to speak a second time to obtain one; and never alter your decision for his teasing, and he will soon give it up as of no use. If you have leisure, and the occasion seems a proper one, you may let him argue his case before you decide it, but not afterwards. Indeed, if he has learned by experience that your decisions are final, he will seldom, if ever attempt it. He will consider an answer as an answer. His mind will be at rest on that point, and soon find something else, with which to amuse himself.—(Vermont Chron.)

AN EXAMPLE WORTHY OF IMITATION.

At a late meeting of the Teachers of the Sunday School Union in this town, it was resolved that each school hereafter assemble in its respective church at sunrise, on Sabbath morning, to pray for the Divine blessing on its operations. This is as it should be. And were every Sunday school, where it is practicable, to unite in a similar resolution, might we not soon expect to see such consequences of this blessed institution as the world has never yet beheld?

[Lexington (Ky.) Luminary.

If we are in love, we deceive ourselves; we ascribe to the favoured she the most unparalleled and superhuman excellencies. But if we enter into engagements deliberately and in cool blood, we well know it is a compromise. The creature that our exalted imagination has figured to us, does not exist on the face of the earth. Of those that do exist, only a small number are accessible to us, or are such as we have the smallest chance to win to favor our addresses. We contentedly give up some of the qualifications we should have desired in the partner of our life, and accept of such as are within our reach.

MISCELLANY.

THE VOLUNTARY CURED. CONCLUDED.

One morning, Mr. John Johnson was seated at the breakfast table, on which was placed a considerable quantity of material sufficient to make a considerable company contented. This profusion has always a strange appearance in the eyes of an Englishman who is accustomed to the Lilliputian frugality that is manifested in the service of a London coffee-house. The door suddenly opened, and the landlord advanced to the table.

"I'd take it as a favor, sir," he said, "if you'd oblige me with the loan of five pounds. There's a neat cow below street at the cant, and I'll want beef against the gentlemen come to the races." Mr. John Johnson could not conceal his confusion.

"I should be most happy to accommodate you," said he "but upon my honour, I—I—am quite drained at present. If a few days would answer—"

"No, sir—'twould not answer," the man replied gruffly, "who ever heard of a cow being canted for a few days running?"

"Perhaps," said Mr. Johnson, "if you send your man to the office he would find a letter there for me?"

"Long ago this morning, sir, my man was at the office, and there's nothing for you. I'm sorry to say it, Mr. Johnson, but I'm afraid 'tis humbugging me you are, sir."

"Humbugging, fellow?" "Hullo!" the landlord shouted out, glad of a quarrel, "no fellow for a rogue or a sponge, Mr. John Johnson."

Why, you scoundrel, what do you mean to insinuate?"

"I mean to insinuate that I have my doubts if you're any thing better. That's what I mean to insinuate. And I'll tell you what's more again; I mean to insinuate that there's company coming here to the races, and that I'd be obliged to you if you'd make yourself scarce in these rooms; there's the long and the short of it now."

"Stay my good fellow," said Lord Ulla, conscious that he was likely to profit little in a contest of this nature. "the fact is, I have written twice to my banker, and by some mischance, I have not yet been able to obtain an answer."

"Poh! that's the old story always.—I declare, look—it sickens me to hear you talking of yourself and your banker. I believe he might put all you ever lodged with him into his waistcoat pocket in small change. You have as much bankers as I have of prime ministers—that isn't one."

"You are an impudent rascal!" "Cut out of my house now this moment, since you call me an impudent rascal. There's the door open for you."

"Why, you inhospitable fellow, you would not turn me out alone, now, and the country in such a state!"

"Country in a state! And what state is it in, Mr. Johnson? How mighty gentle you are, indeed! Why then you may go from this to Cork, and if you'll meet a greater rogue than yourself on the way, I'll give you leave to call me another, for company. Pack away wit yourself now if you please."

"Very well! I tell you I can make you repent this."

"You're welcome, as soon as you like. That's what vexes me entirely, now is the airs you have taken upon yourself.—If it were Lord Ulla himself was there, he couldn't speak prouder, nor give more trouble."

"Why, fool that you are—I tell you that I am—"

"Well, what do you tell me?"

"Nothing. Give me my hat—and and take care of my valise until I send my servant for it.—What do you sneer at, you scoundrel?"

"Nothing. Only some thoughts that were coming into my mind when you talked of your servant. Why, then, you're the foolishlest young man I think I ever saw. Good morning to you."

—Here, although you didn't behave so well, still I declare you have a touch of a gentleman with you that I like.—Here's a paper of sandwiches, and put em in your pocket against the road.

Without condescending to return any other reply than was conveyed in a look of fierce anger, Mr. John Johnson left the door of the hotel, and took his way across the mountains, towards the residence of his own agent, which was about fifteen miles from where he stood.

Necessity taught him the art of walking upon the ground, in which, until now, his education had been very deficient. He discovered, also, that he was capable of standing upright in the face of a tolerable gale, by the mere force of gravitation; and actually sustained two severe showers of rain without melting away. Fifteen miles in one day, however, for a person who had not practised walking, was a little too much; and it

was with dismay that Mr. Johnson saw the sun go down behind him, while he was yet pacing wearily along the side of a mountain, over which a few wretched cabins were scattered at long intervals. The night threatened to be stormy, and its threats did not prove vain, like those of a bully. His long abstinence had induced him to bestow more reflection on the rejected paper of sandwiches than his pride would have willingly permitted; and the fear of not being able to procure some equivalent, formed no small part of his anxiety. Indeed it was unreasonable to suppose that he could procure any thing fit to be laid even before Mr. Johnson, in such a wilderness as this.

The night advanced, and his apprehensions increased with the darkness.—He would not venture to ask for a lodging in one of the mountain huts, for how did he know but it was there the white-boys lived. And yet was it so safe to be out such a night? Who knew but he might run full butt up against a rebel, in the darkness? Horrible!—And even if he were fortunate enough to escape, what a terrible thing it was to pass the night out in such a place, with a thorough draft running from the east to the west, enough to give a man his death of cold. He thought of passing the night like Julius Cæsar, under the shelter of the cabin walls; but after leaping in that position for a few minutes, he discovered that he and Julius Cæsar were different men. While he was deliberating, he found himself staggering through a sink of stagnant water, which lay unseen on his path, and arrived with a pint of the liquid in each boot on the opposite side. This made him jump to a conclusion.

The slough in question formed a sort of ornamental lake, in front of one of those mountain villas before mentioned.—No other course was left him than to apply for assistance at the cottage; and reversing the principle of Hamlet, he chose rather to fly to ills he knew not of, than to bear those ills he had.

The door was opened by a meagre looking man, in wretched attire, who held a rush-light in his hand, and looked with an expression of surprise and half-forgotten sorrow on the stranger. The squalidness of his appearance caused a coldness to fall on the heart of the young nobleman, who would have preferred damp feet to the chances of a night's lodging beneath the same roof with so ill-looking an individual.

"'Twould not be worth our while to refuse you a lodging," said the man, in answer to his request—"in a house that won't be our own to-morrow. Walk in, and welcome."

Mr. Johnson entered, and showed by his countenance, as he stared around the apartment, that he did not think there could be much hardship in being ejected from such a dwelling as this. A few crazy hay-bottomed chairs, and a small table, constituted nearly all the furniture; and the floor, which was of clay, was moistened into a puddle in most places, from the dropping of the roof.

"Put down therest of the faggots, Mary, honey," said the man; "let us have the benefit of them for this night, at any rate, since it is to be the last, and there's no use in sparing them, when we can't take them with us."

Two little girls, as pale and squalid as their father, proceeded to re-kindle the expiring embers, by heaping on fresh fuel, and stooping forward on their little hands to illumine it with their breath.—This picture, coupled with the surrounding misery, reminded him of "Darkness:"

"They raked up
And shivering with their cold skeleton hands
The feeble ashes, and their feeble breath
Blow for a little life—and made a flame
Which was a mockery; then they lifted up
Their eyes as it grew lighter, and beheld
Each other's aspect!"

The man bade them to put down their supper; a small pot of potatoes which lay near, saying, that he supposed "the gentleman had no objection to eat a little, any more than themselves."

Mr. Johnson made as cheerful a reply as he could, under the circumstances, and after making an unnecessary apology, was preparing to draw off his wet boots, when a faint moan from an inside room, struck on his ear.

"Is it any thing that you'd want, Mary, darling?" said the man, pausing, and holding in his hand the boot which he was about to place in a corner near the fire.

"Nothing, only the rush-light, Ned, until I'll hear little Milly her lesson."

The man asked Mr. Johnson's pardon for leaving him in the dark, saying that his wife was lying sick in the room.—When he entered, the young nobleman overheard, with some misgiving, a half-whispered and broken conversation, in the course of which, the sick woman, he perceived, was endeavoring to prevail on her husband to grant some request which he was unwilling to concede.

"But listen, here, Ned—can't you now?—what good is it for you—can't you be said by me?"

"Ah! hold your tongue, woman you'll drive me crazy."

"But I see by you, now, that you are harbouring something bad in mind against him; Ned don't add to my sickness—don't bring down more sorrow on my head."

Mr. Johnson felt very uneasy.

"You poor foolish woman," the man replied; "I don't know what to say to you. The world wouldn't make you murmur. What chance have we at all of any thing but starvation now, and you don't look as if you thought it."

"I don't think it, I tell you—and if I did, what good would it do us to have such thoughts? You say yourself, that the rich people have a great deal to answer for, that feast and drink all their days, and fly the face of all suffering; but what would be said of us when the Almighty sends the means of our salvation to our hands, if we refuse to use them? We can't help being poor, if we were to harbour all the revenge, and spite, and envy in the world—if we were to murder & be sick of discontent, it would not make us one penny richer; it might be a hard thing, and sore against nature to tie ourselves to sorrow; but when we are bound to it by the Almighty's will, surely it is easy to be contented with what he ordains. The rich man has a better excuse for not inflicting self-denial than we have for not enduring it;—I declare there's nothing so surprising in the world, as that poor people should murmur at all, when it is so easy for them to earn a great reward just by being silent. Now, if ever you loved me, Edward, show that you loved me, with a right heart and intention, by bearing every thing to-morrow with patience."

"Listen to me, what I tell you, Mary; I'll do what I can, and what can I do more, if I was the Pope itself? Ah! you poor saint, it isn't there you ought to be lying this night. I wish, Mary, I left you where I found you first, in your father's house, and never asked you to suffer such misery as this."

"That's the unkindest word you ever said to me yet," said the woman; "I never repeated it yet, and why should you? I had rather be sorrowful and patient with you, than gay and thoughtless with another. Do this for me, and I am satisfied."

The husband re-entered the outer apartment, and took his seat with a pleased though troubled aspect, by the now blazing fire. He seemed totally forgetful of the stranger's presence, and continued to turn the roots in the simmering water, while his thoughts were evidently bent on another subject. The sick woman, in the meantime, instructed the child in her lesson, which consisted of that beautiful and consoling passage from the Sermon on the Mount, which is distinguished by the name of the Eight Beatitudes. The lesson was so appropriate in this scene of tears and affliction, that a deep sympathy of mingled hope and pain fell upon the heart of the young Lord, while he glanced from face to face of the silent group, and heard the lips of the innocent child echo the cheering promise, that "they who mourn are blessed, for they shall be comforted!"

"The Lord relieve you, poor woman," the husband said, at intervals, as he listened, "and direct them that brought you to that pass, and teach them better. The Lord forgive young Lord Ulla, this day! Five pounds couldn't be so much to him that he'd turn a poor famishing family out on the road in weather like this on account of it. Come, Mary, child, lay the table, and throw the potatoes before the gentleman."

Mr. Johnson endeavoured, but in vain, to prevail on them to sit down with him, but the peasant was resolute in keeping what he thought his distance.—In the course of the entertainment, he made his guest acquainted with the story of their distresses, which threw a considerable share of the blame upon the shoulders of the young nobleman's agent, the little holding being situate on his estate. The grievances and oppression entailed, though common even to staleness, were new and shocking to the ear of the sensitive and not ungenerous voluptuary.

"Indeed he has laid a hard and heavy hand on our house," the man added in conclusion; "but, as the woman within says, there's no knowing what compulsion might be on him to do as he is doing, and we have no right to judge."

The delicate Mr. Johnson was to astonished to find that he whom the refinements of a scientific repast frequently failed in tempting to a cheerful meal, was able without an effort to dine heartily on a plate of plain potatoes sweetened with a grain of salt. They tasted more sweetly, he thought, than any delicacy he had ever before partaken of.—To his great surprise, moreover, he found an armful of dry straw placed at a little distance from the fire, a more luxurious resting-place than all the uphol-

sterers in the empire could have afforded him.

He was awakened, late on the following morning, by the sound of loud and angry voices in the house. On looking out from behind the projecting partition that separated him from the fire-place, he perceived that the work of spoilation had commenced. The scene which met his eyes was touching in the extreme.—Near the door stood a red-faced man, with a shot-belt round his shoulder and a note-book in his hand, in which he was making some memoranda.

"Come, come, bundle away, Hanrahan, as quick as you can. There's no use in keeping us all day since you are to quit, and I want to have some coking in the wood as I go home."

The man was standing at a little distance from the door, the early sunshine falling on his features. His wife, a pale and sickly, but a calm-eyed and handsome young woman, hung with both her hands upon his shoulder, while their children, unconscious of the mournful consequences of their ejection, gazed with innocent wonder on the stranger and his attendants. The man exchanged glances with his wife at the speech above written. His look was one of smothered passion; hers was one of affectionate entreaty. He tossed his head; resigned his indignation; and smiled a mournful acquiescence.

"Ho! Ho! what have we here? exclaimed the agent, stirring something that glittered on the floor. "A silver cigar-box! How came you by this, Ned?" "I don't know," replied the man, "if doesn't belong to the strange gentleman that was benighted with us last night."

Mr. Johnson here advanced, and claimed his property; mentioning at the same time, in brief and polite terms, the circumstances which compelled him to seek the shelter of so humble a roof as this. While he and the agent were interchanging mutual civilities, a dreadful shower of rain fell outside.

"I'll tell you what, sir," said the poor man, as he bent an anxious eye on his wife, "leave us in the house for a few days, or for this day itself, until we try to get some sort of a lodging. My poor Mary, here, can never stand the weather."

"I can't do it, Hanrahan. I have Lord Ulla's positive directions not to let it go beyond this day; and I have no choice left."

"The Lord forgive that young man," said the husband. "If he's as hard on you as you are on us, you are to be pitied with him. I'll tell you what it is, sir," he added, after a pause and a totally altered one, "I'd consider it nothing less than murdering my wife to go out to day; and neither for Lord Ulla, nor for you, nor for any other man, will I stir one step until I have provided a lodging for her at any rate."

"Come, drag them out at once, now," said the agent, snatching his gun. The man, springing from his wife, who shrieked in terror, caught up a pitchfork that lay on the floor.

"Leave the house!" cried the man of power, cocking his piece.

"Never, while I live," shouted the peasant, "you'll take me out on a door first! S'and back, woman! I say you shall not go."

"But I am able! I am well, well able!" cried the woman, walking across the room. But the effort disproved her words. She staggered from weakness, and would have fallen, but that her husband caught her in his arms. He looked with a smile of bitter reproach on the agent, while he held her forward, as if by way of appeal to the spectators. The agent understood the action.

"I can't help it," he said: "come, turn them out!"

"Hold!" exclaimed Mr. John Johnson.—They all held their hands accordingly, obeying the knew not what of authority in his voice that charmed them.

He requested a word apart with the agent, who followed him into the inner room in some surprise. The rest gazed on one another in silence. In a few seconds, Mr. Johnson returned with the step of a Lord, and the agent followed him pale and agitated.

"Hanrahan," said the latter, "I have changed my mind about this business, you can remain here for the present use. This gentleman has brought me word, that Lord Ulla—that there was some mistake about his wishes."

The man darted a shrewd glance at Lord Ulla, but perceiving some reproving expression on his features, continued silent, bowing his down in unaffected reverence and almost trembling with the agitation of joy and gratitude. Not a word was spoken, until the cabriolet of the baffled deputy drove to the door, and its owner accompanied by Mr. Johnson, took his seat in the vehicle.

Both sat for some time, the one embarrassed, the other in meditative silence. At length Lord Ulla asked, in an indifferent tone, whether there were not

a certain mineral water in the neighborhood, much resorted to by valetudinarians.

No such thing had ever reached the ears of the obsequious gentleman, who sat beside him. The young nobleman remembered the sharp looks and secret smiles of the landlord, the words and character of his medical friend, and a strange suspicion darted into his mind. The whole had been a scheme concerted between the physician and the innkeeper. The latter had never forwarded the cheques on Lord Ulla's banker, and probably knew more of the abstraction of the pocket book than he had pretended.

"I hope," the agent assumed, in some trepidation, "your Lordship will not attribute the fault—"

"I attribute it where it was due," replied the nobleman. "The fault was mine."

"Yours, my Lord? I think the very last—"

"You drive too slow, sir. Imagine that grey mare to be one of Lord Ulla's tenants, and if I mistake not, she will be driven faster. You know you want to have some shooting in the wood."

The agent coloured, and discharged his vexation on the sides of the animal. When they arrived at the "great house," Lord Ulla called for ink and paper, and penned the following note to his physician.

"I have found the spring of which you spoke, and derived so much benefit from the draught I have already taken, that I stand in no need of the code of directions you were kind enough to promise me. It is my intention to remain on my estate during the summer, for the purpose of completely establishing the beneficial alteration, which has been already effected.

Yours, &c. ULLA.

"P. S. The English do not know how to dress potatoes. They should be boiled in the rad, and eaten with salt."

On the next morning, the suspicious of the young nobleman were verified by a visit from the innkeeper, who came to restore the pocket-book, with all its contents, and the two letters which, as Lord Ulla had conjectured, never had been forwarded.

"Place your Lordship's honor," said the landlord, with many obeisances, "if your Lordship blames any body in this business, 'tis the doctor you'll blame; and not me, for 'tis his bidding I was doing. He wrote me word a few days before you came to do all that I did after, and I made no work about doing it, for I knew that I was safe as long as I was said by the doctor. And this much I'll say for my house, please your Lordship's honor, that if ever your Lordship comes the way again, you'll have the best of all good treatment—say, say, and coffee, say, and green say too, and yellow, if there's such a thing to be had, high or low; for, 'twas only by the doctor's orders we gave your Lordship such poor usage the last time. And as for the chimney, it never puffed before nor after, (which is saying a deal,) only that once I just slipped a weeny piece of a tile upon the chimney above, thinking to please the doctor. Indeed, it went sore against my heart to see you cutting away with yourself that morning, please your Lordship; and 'tis what the wife I have said to me and you going out the doors, was that you'd get your death by it. But as I said to her—'A hold your tongue, you foolish woman, says I, do you think you know better than the doctor? Indeed, I'll tell your Lordship no lie, 'tis the word the doctor wrote me, was to do something to make Lord Ulla feel what poverty was! Is that the way of it? says I to myself; why then let me alone for giving him a taste of it—as I did, I'm sure, please your Lordship, and more diametric to those that put me up to it."

The history informs, that Lord Ulla prolonged his residence beyond the summer, and discovered, by personal experiment, that the only way to enjoy the real comforts of life, is by bestowing them wherever they are needed.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 30, 1831.

To the Portland Courier, if it ever gets there, away down east in the State of Maine, to be sent to Uncle Joshua Dawning, up in Downsville, with care and speed.

Dear Uncle Josh,

I've got here at last to this great city where they make offices, and I'm determined not to leave it till I get one. It is n't such a great city after all as New York, though they do a good deal more business here than they do at New York. I don't mean vessel business and trade, for there's no end to that in New York, but in making offices and such like; and they say it's the most profitable business in the country. If a man can get hold of a pretty good office, he can get rich enough by it in three or four years, and not have to work very hard neither. I tell you what, uncle, if I make out to any mind here, I shall come back again one of these days in a rather gussy way than what I come on. I don't have to foot it again, I'll warrant you, and guess poor cousin Sally won't have to set up all night to mend my coat and darn my stockings. You'll see me coming dressed up like a lawyer, with a fine carriage and three or four horses. And then them are chaps to Portland that used to

laugh at me so about being Governor, may sneeze at me if they dare to, and if they don't keep out of my way I'll ride right over 'em. I had a pretty tuff time coming on here. Its a long tiresome road through the Jerseys. I had to stop twice to get my shoes tapt, and once to get an old lady to sow up a rip in my coat while I chopped wood for her at the door to pay for it. But I shant mind all the hard work I've had of it, if I can make out to come home rich.

I got a pretty good boost in Boston, as I writ you in my last, by the editors giving me recommendations. But it was nothing at all hardly to what I got in New York, for they gave me a public dinner there. I cant think what's the matter that it hasnt been published yet. Major Noah promised me he'd have it all put into the New York Courier and Enquirer the very next day after I left New York, so that it should get to Washington as soon as I did, and now I've been here about a week and it hasn't come yet. If it doesn't come soon I shall write an account of the dinner myself and send it home and get it put in the Portland Courier. It was a most capital dinner, unkle; I dont know as I ever eat better in my life, for being pretty short of money I had pinched rather close a day or two, and to tell the truth I was as hungry as a bear. we had toasts and speeches and a great many good things. I dont mean such toasts as they put butter on to eat, but toasts to drink. And they dont exactly drink 'em neither; but they drink the punch and speak the toasts.

I cant think Major Noah meant to deceive me about publishing the proceedings of the dinner, for he appeared to be a very clever man, though he was the funniest dog that ever I see. There wasn't a man in New York that befriended me more than he did; and he talked to me very caudidly, and advised me all about how to get an office. In the first place, says he, Mr. Downing, you cant get any kind of office at Washington unless you are a true blue genuine democratic republican. I told him I had recommendations coming to prove that I was all that. They are very strict, says he in regard to that at Washington. If James Madison should apply for an office at Washington, says he, he couldn't get it. What, says I, him that was President! for it kind of startled me a little if such an old republican as he was could n't get an office. Its true, says he, if James Madison should apply for an office he could not get it. why not, says I? Because, says he, he has turned federalist. I's melancholy to think, says he, how many good old republicans at the south are turning federalists lately. He said he was afraid there was n't more than one true genuine old democratic republican left in Virginia, and that was old Mr. Ritchie of the Richmond Enquirer! and even he seemed to be a little wavering since Mr. Calhoun and some others had gone over.

Well there's Mr. Clay, says I, of Kentucky, I dont think he'll ever flinch from the republican cause. Henry Clay, says he turning up his nose, why he's been a federalist this six years. No, no, Mr. Downing, if you think of going that gate you may as well turn about and go home again before you go further. What gate, says I? Why to join the Clay party, says he. I told him I never had such a thought in my life; I always belonged to the republican party, and always meant to. He looked rather good natured again when he heard that; and says he, do you know what the true republican doctrine is? I told him I had always had some kind of an idea of it, but I did n't know as I could explain it exactly. Well, says he, I'll tell you; it is to support General Jackson for re-election, through thick and thin. That is the only thing that will save the country from ruin. And if general Jackson should be unwell or any thing jest before election, so he could not be a candidate, the true republican doctrine is to support Mr. Van Buren. I told him, very well, he might depend upon my sticking to the republican party, all weathers. Upon that he set down and wrote me a recommendation to the President for an office, and it almost made me blush to see what a master substantial genuine republican he made me. I had a number more capital recommendations at New York, but I have n't time to tell you about 'em in this letter. Some were to Mr. Clay, and some to Mr. Van Buren, and some to Mr. Calhoun. I took 'em all, for I thought it was kind of uncertain whose hands I might fall into hereafter, and it might be well enough to have two or three strings to my bow.

I have n't called on the President yet, though I've been here about a week. My clothes had got so shabby, I thought I better hire out a few days and get slicked up a little. Three of the offices that I come after are gone slick enough, and the other one's been given away to a Mr. White, but he would n't take it; so I'm in hopes I shall be able to get it. And if I dont get that, there's some chance for me to get in to be Vice President, for they had a great Jackson meeting here 'tother day, and they kicked Mr. Calhoun right out doors, and said they wouldnt have him for vice President no longer. Now some say they

think I shall get it, and some think Mr. Van Buren'll get it.

Howsoever, I feel pretty safe, for Mij. Noah told me if I could n't get any thing else, the President could easily make a foreign mission for me. I shall call on the good old General in two or three days and find out what my luck is; and then I shall let you know. Give my love to aunt and cousin Nabby, and all of 'em. It makes me feel kind of bad when I think how far I've got from home.—Your loving neffr,

JACK DOWNING.

FOREIGN NEWS.

News brought by the ship Florida, at N. York.

POLAND.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 1st of May, says: We have received letters from Warsaw to the 18th ult. which contains gratifying intelligence of the continued success of the Poles, and of the rapid spread of the insurrection. It would appear that Marshal Diebitsch is concentrating his army round Siedlec, and thinks only of keeping possession of Siedlec and Lubin, in order to ensure a free communication with the Russian provinces. Meanwhile, General Dzwonicki has entered Volhynia, and has every where been received with enthusiasm. It is reported that he has encountered and beaten the force of the Russian General Budiger. We have, however, no official intelligence of this event, but the despatches which have arrived, leave no doubt of the extent of the insurrection in Volhynia.

PARIS, April 25. It is said that a Courier from Germany has arrived during the day; the news received by this channel is more and more favorable to the sacred cause of the heroes of the Vistula, informs us that another battle has taken place; and that of three days continuance. It was fought at the distance of three leagues from the Russian frontiers of ancient Poland. The Poles fought with incredible ardor, and put the enemy's army to route. They have intercepted a dispatch from Field Marshal Diebitsch, in which he declares to the Emperor Nicholas, that the Imperial Guard is wholly demoralized, and can no longer be depended upon. We sincerely wish that this good news may be confirmed.

One day later from London.

We are indebted says the N. Y. Journal of Com. to Capt. Hubbard for the London Times of May 2d, and a Portsmouth paper of the same day. They contain no news of importance. The leading editorial article of the Times commences thus:—"The course of Reform prospers beyond the most sanguine anticipations of the most ardent reformers. A week has not yet elapsed since the elections began, and already we can count victories more than sufficient to assure us of ultimate triumph."

PORTSMOUTH, April 30.—The progress of Reform in this County is rapid and inundating. Sir W. Heatecote has already resigned, and Mr. Fleming who was engaged here on Wednesday and Thursday in canvassing, has not the slightest chance of success. He cannot muster more than 250 promises of votes in the Island of Portsea, while no less than 1650 are registered against him by his opponents, C. S. Lefevre, Esq. and Sir James Macdonald. At Emsworth he is promised only 7, opposed to 55.

LATEST FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Papers to the 7th of April, have been received in Philadelphia. We have the British Packet of the 2nd, which states that the accounts from the Province of Entrerios during the week have been various, and contradictory. Two of the Montevideo Journals still affirmed that the party of Don Ricardo Lopez Jordan held their ground in Entrerios; and that Gen. Lavella had with him a formidable body of men, and that the war against the federals was likely to continue there. Contrary statements were circulated in Buenos Ayres—and advices demi-official have been received, wherein is related that Gen. Lavella has capitulated to Col. Espino, and agreed that he and his officers should deliver up their arms and quit the province of Entrerios in 14 hours. This arrangement is said to have been effected at the instigation of the Corrientes Army—and private accounts say that Gen. Lavella has arrived in the Banda Oriental.

MEDICAL SCHQOL OF MAINE.

The course of Medical Lectures at Bowdoin College for 1831 closed on Saturday, May 14. Twenty six Candidates for the degree of M. D. passed a satisfactory examination before the Faculty of Medicine.—The following list contains the names of the young gentlemen, their places of residence, and the subjects of their dissertations,

Oliver W. Austin, South Berwick, U. terine Amorrhage.
Joseph S. Barber, Waterville, Polypodium vulgare.
Horace A. Barrows, Hebron, Influence of the mind upon Digestion.
John Benson, Carmel, Tubercular Phthisis.
Joel Burr, West Hampton Ms. The cause of Fever.
Benjamin Carter, Whitfield, Hæmoptysis.

Thomas Child, Ellsworth, Apoplexy.
George S. Currier, Readfield, Hysteria.

Asa Dodge, Newcastle, Post mortem examinations.

George Fillebrown, Winthrop, The proximate cause of Fever.

Noah Gilman, Tunworth N. H. Injurious effects of tight Lacing.

Levi Gould, Stoneham, Ms. Gout.

Joel Holton, Dunsmuirston, Vt. Cholera.

Edward A. Kittredge, Salem Ms. Empricism.

James Leighton, Harmony, Erysipelas.

John M. Milliken, Scarborough, Lobelia inflata.

Boothe C. Mulvey, Bridgton, The Blood.

Horatio N. Page, Fryeburg, Pathology of Fever.

Joseph N. Pidgin, Buckfield, Mania a Potu.

William Plummer, Raymond, Typhus Interodes.

Ralph A. Severance, Greenfield Ms. Apoplexy.

William Sinclair, Unity, Reunion of defalcated parts.

Jonathan Small, Greenwood, The progress of the Medical Art.

Moses B. Southwick, Mendon, Ms. Scrofula.

Ethan A. Ward, Calais, Apoplexy.

Benjamin T. Wright, White Creek, N. Y. Life.

The Journal of Commerce contains a writ of outlawry copied from an old number of the N. Y. Evening Post, against Edward Livingston, the new Secretary of State. The writ was issued by the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for alleged fraud in obtaining goods to the amount of \$30,000, and then absconding or secreting himself where the Sheriff could not find him. Perhaps this matter can be explained by Mr. Livingston's friends.

It is affirmed that Mr. Livingston had settled up his old defalcation as district attorney of New York. If so this can also be explained.

In the Richmond Enquirer, announcing the dissolution of the cabinet, we find the following ominous sentence under the editorial head.—"It is not by electioneering—it is not by intrigue—that such a high office as the Presidency of the United States is to be won. We repeat it for the thousandth time, the office belongs to the people, and they will give it to whom they please. When they want a Chief Magistrate, they will call him, whether it be Cincinnati at the plough or HENRY CLAY mending his fences."

Florida. This territory is becoming well settled and well cultivated; already that fruitful soil, has yielded a rich increase to the planter, of cotton, sugar, &c. By a gentleman just arrived from Apalachicola, we learn that in that port there was when he departed thence about 3000 bales of cotton, and other produce which crowded the stores and wharves, and there was not a single vessel in port to carry it to market.

Sporting Extraordinary.—A bet was yesterday decided upon, on the bottom and speed of a horse owned by Mr. Chas. C. Mitchell, of this town, against a Kennebec horse, for fifteen miles in harness. The ground chosen was from the Town Hall in Portland, to Bank's public house in Saco, which was performed in fifty nine minutes, by Mr. Mitchell's horse, inclusive of a stop on the road of five minutes.

The road was exceedingly heavy and much cut up owing to late rains. An accident occurred by the breaking of the axle shaft, drawn by the Kennebec Horse which prevented much sport. The Mitchell Horse had passed the other, and was at least ten or twelve rods ahead when the accident took place.

Portland Adv. of Thursday.

Mr. Fillebrown.—This gentleman it was alleged by the Jackson papers, was removed from office because he was a defaulter. How much truth there was in this statement may be learned from the paragraph below. Instead of being a defaulter, the United States owe him more than four hundred dollars.

United States vs. Fillebrown.—The Jury in this case, tried in the Circuit Court at Washington, has given a verdict in favor of the defendant, that on examining the accounts filed, they find that the United States are indebted to the said Fillebrown in the sum of \$430, which was the amount of his claims against the United States.—Boston-Mess.

It is said Van Buren is to succeed Mr. Mac Lane as Minister to England, and Eaton goes out to Russia in place of John Randolph. The U. S. Telegraph says that Molton C. Rogers of Pennsylvania succeeds Mr. Berrien as Attorney General.

When Col. Crockett, of Tennessee, attended the levee of Gen. Jackson, it is said he drank pretty freely of Champagne, but did not like the olives. When he had finished, he told the President he thought his cider very good; but if he could eat his pickles he wished he might be shot!

COMMUNICATION.

THE BRITISH PARTY IN AMERICA.

MR. GOODNOW.—Though some of our squeamish Jacksonmen wince at the appellation of British-partisans; and others of more hardihood impudently deny the propriety of applying the epithet to them, yet nothing is more clear to my mind (than that Jacksonism is in principle (if indeed there is any principle in it) the perfect cats-paw of British policy; that it is cherished and supported by British influence, and that it is essentially devoted to the support of the British interest in America. If we look back upon the course of policy which Great Britain has adopted, and systematically pursued, from the first colonization of this country, we shall be struck with amazement, at the unflinching vigilance with which she has endeavored to keep down the mechanic Arts, and to suppress manufacturing establishments in America.—They have in all stages of our history regarded this policy, as the strongest pledge of our colonial vassalage, and the richest reward of our political dependence.

So early as in the year 1731 a report was made in the British Parliament from the Board of Trade, "upon the Trades carried on, and the manufactures set up in the Colonies" attended with a recommendation "that some expedient be fallen upon to direct the thoughts of the Colonists from undertakings of this kind, lest such manufactures should in process of time, be carried on in a great degree, if an early stop be not put to their progress." The year following we find an act of Parliament passed, to prohibit the exportation of hats from the American Colonies, and to limit the number of Apprentices which any hat-maker in the Colonies, should be suffered to keep. About 20 years after this an Act was past prohibiting under severe penalties the setting up of Iron works in the Colonies or Plantations of America.

Happily however, for America, our Ancestors were made of "sterner stuff" than to yield to those imperious and injurious regulations, they not only "set up Iron works" but also Constitutions of Governments, independent of the British Parliament, and the British Government were eventually compelled formally to acknowledge our National Sovereignty and Independence. But Great Britain has never yet intermitted her efforts to cramp our manufacturing establishments, and to paralyze our mechanical skill and industry, in order to render us virtually dependent although we had become nominally free. They said if they could see every American citizen decorated with British broadcloth, and covered with a British Hat, they should care little for the "strips of striped bunting" which were so pompously displayed from our ship masts. And they have tauntingly told us that no American would ever be able to shave himself without sending to Sheffield for a razor; or to eat his breakfast without sending to Liverpool or to Canton for dishes to furnish his table. Wherever we have succeeded in establishing manufacturing, large quantities of British fabrics have been sent on consignment to be sold at auction, and otherwise at such reduced prices as to ruin the sale of the commodity, and indeed so uniform and successful have been their efforts at undermining and destroying new manufacturing establishments, that an opinion has been formed by the most competent judges both in Europe and America that no new manufactory can possibly be successfully established in any part of the world, unless it is protected in its infantile state by governmental power; and a cursory view of the rise and progress of manufactures in different nations appears to sanction the soundness of this opinion. These establishments always require large disbursements of money to put them into operation, and are subject to so many casualties in their inefficient state, and under the hands of new beginners, that to leave them open to the assaults of old and powerful kindred establishments, appears to be all that is necessary to render their destruction certain. And who are they that oppose the AMERICAN SYSTEM of promoting Domestic Industry and protecting our home manufactures? Who are they that are incessantly railing at our tariff system of protecting duties, by which alone our infant manufactures have been produced and sustained against British competition and hostility? Who are they that avow their enmity not only to our manufacturing Establishments but to the whole system of internal improvement, with which they appear to stand so closely connected? They are our blustering patriots—our misnamed Democratic Republicans—our real whole-hog Jacksonmen. Every retainer of the Jackson party among us, who pretends to say any thing more than "whoraw for Jackson" or pretends to know any thing more than that there was a battle once fought at New Orleans, is to be found in this class of politicians. Let manufacturing alone say they, "trade will regulate itself." So will ignorance regulate itself if you abolish the laws for the support of public Schools; so will crimes regulate themselves if you shut up your Courts of justice, and so will all the diseases of the human body regulate themselves if you prescribe the healing art.

But we have immense tracts of wild lands to subdue and it will be time enough to go into manufactures when our population becomes crowded. So then, we must not only leave things at home to regulate themselves, and send off all our Physicians, Lawyers, School Masters, and Judges to settle the western forests, but we must send off also, the hundreds of thousands of females and children, who are now employed in our Cotton and Woollen manufactories, and the much smaller number of artisans and mechanics, who attend them, for the same purpose! Still, manufactures won't do, for hands are scarce and labor is dear; then if hands are scarce and labor dear, let ingenuity and skill be resorted to, in manufactures the best of the work is performed by machinery, let us take advantage of the immense water-power which providence has supplied us, let us bridle the elements and train them to the purposes of business. But, say our conscientious Jacksonmen, we are afraid our morals will be vitiated by the introduction of manufactures among us. This reminds one, of the prisoners in Newgate, who were afraid their liberties would be endangered if the country should be conquered by the French. In England the state of morals is found to be much better in the manufacturing than in the agricultural districts. But I have no patience to examine all the objections, or rather quibbles which these intriguing politicians are trying to throw in the way of the onward march of the American System, and the downfall of the British monopoly, and Jackson duplicity. The experience of the whole world proves that no Nation ever can become prosperous and rich without encouraging domestic industry and home manufactures; for so long as they rely upon selling raw materials, and purchasing manufactured articles, the balance of trade must indubitably fall against them, and though they may possess all the rich mines of South America, they must gradually be drained of all their circulating specie, and become a poor spiritless and indolent people, as the Portugues and Spaniards, from adopting the same public economy, have already become.

PLAIN TRUTH.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

4TH OF JULY.

The citizens of Norway, without distinction of party, will celebrate the approaching Anniversary of American Independence in this village, in a public and appropriate manner. An Oration will be delivered by Dr. J. S. MILLER, on the occasion, and a public Dinner will be provided by Mr. E. F. BEAL. Citizens of the adjoining and neighboring towns are respectfully invited to attend, and all Military Officers are requested to appear in uniform.

Tickets for the dinner are now ready—PRICE SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH, and may be had at E. F. BEAL, ASA BARTON'S Bookstore, Joshua Smith's Inn, and David Noyes' Inn.

Committee of Arrangements.
HENRY ROSE,
ASA BARTON,
DAVID NOYES,
THOMPSON HALL,
HENRY W. MILLER.

NEXT GOVERNOR. Who shall be supported by the Republican party for the office of Governor? It is out of our power to answer this question, but we unite in the general expression of opinion, that it is high time that some measures were taken for ascertaining the views and preferences of the Republicans of the State on the point. If we are to go on as at present, and suffer the present Governor to be re-elected without opposition, it is obvious we might as well abolish the office at once. What is the use of a chief magistrate whose cabinet "improper" performs all the duties of the office except writing messages and proclamations? Let Francis O. J. Smith execute the former as so much a column, and "Mr. Knowlton of Montville" will make the proclamations for nothing. As to removals, appointments, &c. it will not be pretended that he has any voice in those matters. There is a power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself. This power is not the people, but a few designing men, who have been managing ever since they came on the political stage, to get into power and have at last succeeded. Who appointed Alden Blossom Sheriff of Oxford? Gov. Smith nominated Wm. C. Whitney for re-appointment; but somebody stepped forward and interfered, the nomination was withdrawn, and the office given to one who perhaps had been more active or more influential. What Mr. Whitney's opinion of this mode of proceeding is, we know not; but the common-sense deduction to be made from it is this—that the State would be fifteen hundred dollars a year the richer, and would sustain no material loss, if a puppet were not kept to make a show of governing. Let the counsellors and mighty men of the ruling party be openly invested with the powers of removal and appointment in their fullest extent; let them avowedly exercise an unlimited control over all public officers, to regulate their political course, to make them walk straight in crooked paths, to buy up and to intimidate, to bind and to loose, and to do whatsoever seemeth good (and politic) in their own eyes.

[American Advocate.

ESSEX NORTH DISTRICT, (Ms.)—At a meeting of the National Republicans of this district, at Rowley on the 1st inst. Hon. Joseph KIRKPATRICK of Andover, was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Representative to Congress. The two former candidates were given up, and it is now very probable the National Republican party will succeed in electing their candidate.

NEW PAPERS.—We have received a new paper lately established in Exeter, N. H. entitled the EXETER NEWS-LETTER, published by John S. Sleeper, at \$2 per annum. It is a handsome paper, and is neutral in politics.—Also, the 2d number of the SABBATH SCHOOL INSTRUCTOR, published in Portland, at \$1 per annum.—The profits of this paper are to be given to the Maine Sabbath School Union.

OURANG OUTANG.—A female animal of this species was landed at Boston not long since.—It is the first instance of one of these animals

being brought into this country alive. It is said she eats, drinks, and spits, like a human being.

ERRATA.—On our first page in the fourth column, 13th line from the bottom—for "was to astonished" read "was astonished."—In the 2d column 45th line from the bottom—for "Pack away war," read "Pack away with."

GREAT FIRE AT FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

On Sunday 29th May, almost the whole town of Fayetteville, was literally laid in ashes. A letter dated Sunday evening, says:—
"The town is now a heap of smoking ruins. The fire commenced in Mr. Kyle's kitchen, and extended up Hay street as far as Mrs. Cass', on the north side, up as far as the wagon yard on the south side burning every thing in its way. The Presbyterian and Episcopal churches are also gone, and all the intermediate houses—we are all houseless and homeless. There are about two thousand persons who have no place to lay their heads. The loss is above \$1,000,000. The U. S. Bank and Cape Fear Bank are also gone; the Fayetteville Hotel likewise. I believe no lives were lost."

Another letter of the same date says:—
"We had not left the Church half an hour before the fire broke out. All the notes and books of any value belonging to the Banks were saved, but it was found impossible to get at the specie. Hopes are entertained, however that it will not all be lost. The Branch Bank of the U. States is to be moved to my mother's residence. She has given up to the officers of that Institution, the drawing room for the transaction of their business.—The State House, the Hotel, both churches, the Cape Fear Bank, and all the other principal buildings are burnt."

The fire commenced precisely in the centre of the village, and spread with inconceivable rapidity through every street. It was just after the congregation had been dismissed, about half past twelve o'clock, when the fire was first discovered, and in less than one hour and a half our village was literally a 'sea of flames.' The goods were consumed in the streets, the engines were burnt at the stands.—Some who had property removed to a distance in the expectation of safety, but were disappointed; soon the destroying element reached them. The churches, though at a distance from each other, were soon in flames. The tall steeple of the Presbyterian church seemed a pyramid of fire; for a while it stood firm, soon the bell descended with a crash—the steeple trembled, tottered and fell. The Episcopal Church, which apparently caught at the same time was soon in ashes.

The sick were borne out of their houses, and were lying on pallets in the streets. Others, faint and exhausted, were reclining on the beds which had been thrown out. Every moment our ears are stunned with the explosion of powder, to demolish the buildings which might stay the flames. But although many were thus levelled, there was not strength to pull the timbers from the reach of the conflagration.

It is impossible to paint the heart-rending scenes which every where occurred. Parents were inquiring for their children, and in every countenance reigned despair.

I have been round the fire in every direction, and the above statements are the result of my own observation. From where I now write, I can perceive, for the extent of nearly half a mile, the light which flashes up from the smouldering ruins. A very small portion of the property was insured. Most of the people LOST THEIR ALL!

[Some of the property was insured in N. Y. perhaps to the amount of \$50,000.]

New Hampshire.—The Legislature of New Hampshire convened on Wednesday, the 1st inst. at Concord. Samuel Carland was elected President of the Senate, and Franklin Pierce Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Election Sermon was preached on Thursday by Rev. Nathan Lord. On Friday the votes for Governor were counted, and the result officially made known. It appeared that the whole number legally returned was 42,294
Necessary for a choice 21,148
Samuel Dinsmoor had 23,503
Ichabod Bartlett 18,681
Scattering 110
Governor Dinsmoor took the oath of office on Friday afternoon, and immediately communicated his message.

Boston Courier.

Destructive Fire in Utica.—On Sunday afternoon 29th ult about 3 o'clock a most alarming fire broke out in the stable of Messrs. Dodge and Hart, in the rear of the buildings in Seneca street, south side the Canal. The fire spread with such uncommon rapidity, that in a few minutes a number of buildings surrounding the one in which it originated, were enveloped in flames. A large amount of property was destroyed.

STATE OF MAINE.

Secretary of State's Office, }
Portland, June 9th, 1831. }

The members of the Executive Council of this State, are reminded, that their session stands adjourned to WEDNESDAY the twenty-second day of June current.

ROSCOE G. GREENE,
Secretary of State.

MARRIED.

In Livermore, on the 30th ult. Mr. WILLIAM CURRIE of Guilford, to Miss ELIZABETH A. CURRIE, of the former place.
In Lancaster N. H. Mr. Geo. W. Gates to Miss Sarah D. Todd of Portland.

Rogers & Cutler,

(NEW STORE BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET.)
HAVE received their assortment of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, comprising a large and elegant selected stock, at wholesale and retail. Among which are—Black, Blue, Olive, Green, and Mixed

BROADCLOTHS,

from 3 to \$9;
Cassimeres Sattinets, Beaverteena, Lastings, Rowen Cassimeres; Hamilton Stripes, Stormants Drillings, &c. &c. for men and boy's wear.
170,000 yards of Calico from 10c to 2s; Plain, Striped and Colored Gingham, new style; Merino, Raw Silk, Brocade, Thibet, and Cassimere Shawls.

A great variety of Fancy Handkerchiefs; Leghorn and Navarino BONNETS, VERY CURVED; Also, Bonnet Trimmings.

A splendid assortment of Black Lustrings; Turk Satins; Gro De Naps; Syn-shaw and other Silks; also colored Silks of various kinds and qualities.

Silk, Cotton, Worsted, and Virginia Hose and 12 Hose; Super Gloves and low priced ditto.
Muslins, figured and plain; White and Colored Cambrics; Linens and Lawns; Russia Damask and Diapers; Shaker Diaper and Crash.

Also, a large assortment of AMERICAN GOODS, such as Sheetings, Shirts, Bed Ticks and Gingshams; Blue Warp Yarn; 2000 lbs. White Warp Yarn, &c. &c.

Portland, May 6. 6w52

GEORGE ROPES,

MIDDLE-ST. PORTLAND.

HAS received per last importations an extensive assortment of Crockery, China, and Hardware GOODS, consisting of Brass and Copper KETTLES; Saws, Latches, Hinges, Screws, Chisels, Locks, Brass Fire Sets, Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots, Cutlery, Tea Trays, Hollow-ware, Nails shovels, &c. &c. Also—elegant patterns of Gilt edged, printed, and lustre

China.

Rich Cut and Common Glass. Latest style of B. P. Dining and Tea Sets.

Every description of Edged, C. O. and Enamelled Ware in assorted crates for traders, all of which will be sold at low prices, for cash, credit, or produce.

Cash or Goods, and the highest market price given for paper RAGS.

June 7, 1831. 6w32

BOOTS, SHOES, &c. &c.



ROBERT BRAD

RESPECTFULLY gives notice to his friends and the public that he has just received and offers for sale a good assortment of Gentlemen and Ladies' MAIN SHOES;

Morocco, Kid, and Prunella Shoes;—An elegant assortment of Children's Shoes—Also, for sale a good assortment of Goat Skin Morocco; Sheepskin Morocco of all colors for children's Shoes, together with Binding and Lining;—Bell's celebrated Paste BLACKING, equal to any and excelled by none; which being prepared with oil will not injure the leather; Essence of different kinds; Combs; very nice Satin Lasting, suitable for Gentlemen's summer wear, and shoes; Pink Cambric; Prest Grape; Rosin; Fancy Boxes; Shoe Thread, and a variety of TOYS for children.
\$3-Boots made in the best style.
A first rate Journeyman is wanted at the above business.

Norway Village, June 13. if

Mantua-Making

AND

MILLINERY.

MRS. H. W. GOODNOW

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the PORTLAND, BOSTON, and NEW-YORK SUMMER FASHIONS for Ladies' Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, &c. &c. are now received; and she can assure all who may favor her with their patronage, that all work entrusted to her care will be done in the neatest and most fashionable manner. She has on hand, and will keep constantly for sale, a fine assortment of

Bonnets, Calashes, Turbans, Caps, &c. &c.

LEGHORN BONNETS dressed and made in the neatest style, and at short notice. All orders from a distance punctually and faithfully attended to.

Constantly on hand and for sale a variety of BAND BOXES.

Norway Village, May 31. 1830.

SUMMER

Fashions.

WM. GAINS,

TAILOR.

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public, that he continues to execute all business in his line, and according to the Summer Fashions, or in any manner to please the customer. The past favors of numerous and respectable customers are gratefully acknowledged and a continuance most respectfully solicited.

WANTED.

Five GIRLS to the Tailoring Business—two who have learnt the trade, and three as Apprentices.
Norway Village, June 13. 52

LADY'S BOOK,

FOR MAY, 1831.

THIS number has just issued from the press, and forms the last but one of the present volume. A GREATER VARIETY of Literary Subjects have been collected together in the edition for this month, than in usual, and the EMBELLISHMENTS are equally suited to the character of the work, and as well engraved as any former ones—they consist of:—

A VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA, FROM KENSINGTON.

EMBROIDERY FOR HEAD DRESSES, TWO ENGRAVINGS.

BALLET DANCING.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES FOR WOMEN.

THE NATIVE AND ODD FISH.

JEPHHA'S DAUGHTER, MUSIC, FROM THE HEBREW MELODIES.

The JUNE number will be published at an early period, and completes the second volume of the work. In the short space of one year, we have, by unremitting exertions, procured for the LADY'S BOOK, an enviable station among the literary publications of our country. This has not been accomplished without very considerable expense—the fact is, upwards of THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS have been expended in EMBELLISHMENTS alone—which comprise no less than

SIXTY BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS, AND SOME OF THEM OF A SUPERIOR AND COSTLY STYLE.

In addition to these, there may also be included two appropriate engraved Title Pages, with Indexes to accompany the volumes, and Fifteen pieces of Music, of the most approved kinds—which, with more than Six Hundred and Seventy-two large and closely printed pages of Letter press, together comprises two volumes of the LADY'S BOOK, one of the cheapest publications in the United States—being furnished to subscribers, monthly, at the moderate price of \$3 per annum.

Having redeemed the pledge we made to the public in the onset, to make the work creditable to ourselves, and satisfactory to all who patronize it, we feel authorized to state, that as our abilities and willingness have increased with an augmented list of subscribers, no effort shall be wanting on our part to render the future numbers, in every particular, superior to those which have been so extensively approved.

A large amount of dues on subscriptions remains uncollected. We respectfully request agents and others whose accounts are still unclosed, to forward the balances due us, in their hands, at once, that no mistakes may occur hereafter in furnishing the work promptly to those who settle their arrears. The enormous expenses which are necessarily incurred, in publishing a work on the extensive scale we have adopted, does not admit of an apology for thus seasonably soliciting from all a compliance with our terms.

A few of the numbers from the first of January, are still on hand, and can be obtained by persons who wish to subscribe. All orders (enclosing the price of subscription) must be addressed to L. A. GODEY & CO.

112 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
May 14, 1831.

*Subscriptions for the above received at this office, and forwarded free of expense.

Spring Goods.

G. C. LYFORD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has received his full Stock of Staple and Fancy Goods for the Spring trade, which, with his stock before on hand, comprises as great a variety of Dry Goods as can be found in Portland, and which he will engage to sell at the lowest prices. The Stock at present consists, in part, of the following articles:—

275 Yds. BROADCLOTHS of different colors and qualities;
500 yds. CASSIMERES and SATINETTS of different colors and qualities;
4000 yds. Calicoes from 12 1-2 cts. to 2s. of different colors and qualities;
4000 yds. Brown Sheetings and Shirts;
1000 " Bleach'd do. do.
1000 " Gingham and Checks;
400 " Tickings;
700 lb. Warp Yarns first quality;
40 doz Cotton and Worsted Hosiery;
40 " Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Leather Gloves.

—ALSO—

514 London Blk. Bombazines—Silk Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs.—Fancy Silk—Gauze and Crapo Hdkfs., a rich assortment—a fine variety of rich and fashionable Silks—a great variety of plain and fig'd Cambricks and Muslins for Dresses—Plain, Corded and Check'd Pink Gingshams—English and Scotch Gingshams, a good assortment—French Printed Gingshams and Printed Muslins, elegant—rich Thibet, Poplin, Barage and Oserene Hdkfs.—Merino, Raw Silk, Thibet, Valencia, Cashmere, Crapo and Cassimere Shawls—Blk. and White Bobbinet Laces for Veils—a fine assortment of Blk. Lace Veils—Green Barage and Crapo for Veils—plain and fig'd Swiss and Book Muslins—Irish Linens—Linen Damask—Birdseye and Russia Diapers—Brown Battiste and Bonnet Cambrics—Bonnet, Cap and Belt Ribbons—Thread and Bobbinet Laces and Edgings—Footing Laces—Blk. Nankin & Canton Crapes—Silk, Cotton and Valencia Vestings—Furniture and Common Dimities—Col'd Cambricks Blk. Bombazetts and Circassians—Scarlet and Green Bombazetts—Blue Jeans—Rosen Cassimeres—Plaid and Woollen Table Cloths—Blk. French Crapes—Super Silk and Cotton Umbrellas—Common Silk and Cotton ditto—Blue, Scarlet and Orange Circassians—Brown and blk. Linens—Paddings—Buckram—Sewing Silks—Twist—Sewing Cottons—Cotton and Linen Flags.

—LIKEWISE—

LEGHORN & NAVARINO BONNETS, and French Travelling BASKETS.
Portland, April 30, 1831. 6w46

Carding Machine

FOR sale one single Carding Machine and four Pickers for wool—Also, 3 Circular Saw Clap Board Machines.

The above machinery is new and of good workmanship. Terms liberal—inquire of NAHAM HOUGHTON or GEORGE EARLE.
Brunswick, April 13, 1831. 3m44

NEW GOODS.

HENRY POOR,

MITCHELL'S BUILDINGS, MIDDLE-STREET, PORTLAND.

HAS just received from New-York and Boston, a great variety of Plaid, Striped, Twill'd and Cold Gro de naples and Sarsnets—elegant Gingshams—Mull, Swiss, Nansock; Oriental Check and Striped Muslins for Dresses—nice and cheap Calicoes—fig'd Josephines—Parisienne and Palmyrennes for Dresses—lots Fancy Hdkfs.—Patchwork by the pound—Travelling Baskets—Laces—Quillings—Ribbons—Bonnets—BROADCLOTHS—Drillings—Jeans—Gloves—Mits—Super & Common CARPETINGS—&c. &c., making a greater variety of rich Fancy and Staple Goods than was ever before offered by the subscriber.

May 2. 468w

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,

Portland, April 20th, 1831.

WHEREAS a sum "not to exceed one thousand dollars in each year for the term of four years, from the twenty-third day of March," 1831, was appropriated by a Resolve of the Legislature, passed March 18th 1831—"for the instruction and education of the indigent Deaf and Dumb, in the State of Maine; to be expended by the Governor and Council, at their discretion in defraying in whole, or in part, the expense of placing at the American Asylum, such unfortunate persons; as may appear the most suitable subjects for education at such Institution"—I have been directed by an Order of Council to give notice thereof; in such of the public newspapers in this State, as publish the Acts of the Legislature; and in order to enable the Governor and Council to carry said Resolve into effect, to request those who are desirous of availing themselves of the bounty of the State, (or of securing any portion of it for the benefit of their friends,) and are qualified to enter the Asylum, to make application to the Governor and Council, on or before the first day of July next:

TERMS AND CONDITIONS on which pupils are admitted into said Asylum, taken from the Report of the Directors:

EXPENSE. The Asylum will provide for each pupil, board, lodging and washing; the continual superintendence of health, conduct, manners and morals; fuel, candles, stationary and other incidental expenses of the school room, for which, including tuition, there will be an annual charge of one hundred and fifteen dollars.

In case of sickness the necessary extra charges will be made.

PAYMENT.

Payments are always to be made six months in advance for the punctual fulfilment of which, and the continuance of the pupil for two years, except in case of sickness or dismissal by the Directors, a satisfactory bond will be required.

TERM, PUPILS RECEIVED FOR.

No pupil will be received for a less term than two years, and no deduction from the above charge will be made on account of vacations or absence, except in cases of sickness.

QUALIFICATIONS.

Each person, applying for admission, must not be under ten nor over thirty years of age; of good natural intellect; capable of forming and joining letters with a pen legibly and correctly; free from any immoralities of conduct, and from any contagious disease. A satisfactory certificate of such qualifications will be required. It is earnestly recommended to the friends of the Deaf and Dumb, to have them taught how to write a fair and legible hand before they come to the Asylum. This can easily be done, and it prepares them to make greater and more rapid improvement.

For the information of those who may be able to defray a part of the expense, themselves, the following extract of a letter, in answer to inquiries made by me as to the expense of clothing, &c. from Mr. Weld, the Principal of the Asylum, is submitted.

"As to the expense of clothing per year at the Asylum I can only say, that if a pupil comes well furnished with Winter and Summer clothes, which is expected (and should always be the case) the expense of keeping up his supply, will not probably, in any one year, be more than from fifteen to twenty-five dollars."

It was further stated by Mr. Weld, that in cases where the Legislature defrays only for a part of the expenses of a pupil, a bond is required, of "the parent or guardian," for a faithful discharge of all other necessary expenses.

ROSCOE G. GREENE, Secretary of State. 472m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will pay Cash at the highest market price, at his Store in Portland, for WOOL well cleansed.

ENOCH CROCKER.
Portland, May 19, 1831. 50*

JOURNAL OF LAW.

THIS is the title of a new publication, issued from the office of the Journal of Health and conducted by an association of the members of the Bar. It is published semi-monthly, at \$1.50 per year, in numbers of 16 pages each.
S. COLMAN, Portland, Agent for the work.

POETRY.

[ORIGINAL.]

ON THE FORMATION OF A TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Lord let thy grace, this day appear,
And condescend to bless;
Make all our hearts to be sincere,
To effort give success.
Give wisdom, energy of soul,
To act the wiser part;
Each sinful passion to control
And give to thee the heart.
We bless thy goodness gracious Lord,
For ev'ry mercy giv'n;
For active pow'rs, thy holy word,
That shows the way to heav'n.
May we those active pow'rs employ,
In charity and love;
Is one reclaim'd from vice—there's joy
In the bright realms above.
May precept and example join,
With mild, yet potent sway;
United zeal, and one design,
Pervade each heart this day.

From the Philadelphian.

FORGIVENESS.

"Be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted,
forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's
sake has forgiven you."—Eph. iv. 32.
Should he, thy friend and brother,
Against thee deeply sin,
Thine indignation smother,
And strive his love to win
And if he still prove erring,
Still let thy pity live;
The sweet revenge preferring,
Most freely to forgive.
Though malice, rage and envy,
Within his bosom burn,
Oh! let not anger move thee,
Aught evil to return.
As thou hast him forgiven,
So shall thy mercy deed,
Be register'd in heav'n,
Against a time of need.
Forgiveness swells for ever,
The anthem sung above;
No discord there shall sever,
The soul redeem'd by love.

LAW OF MAINE.

An additional Act respecting Highways.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That whenever any logs, lumber or other obstructions shall be left on any highway, the owner or owners of which may be unknown, it shall be the duty of the Surveyor of highways within whose district the same may be so left, and in case of his neglect, of any other Surveyor of highways within said town, forthwith to remove the same; and the Surveyor so removing the same, shall not be liable for any loss or damage happening there-to by such removal; and the Surveyor so removing the same, shall have power to sell at Public Vendue, so much of the logs, lumber or other obstructions so removed, as shall be sufficient to pay him for the trouble and expense of removing the same, with charges of sale; first giving notice of the time, place and cause of such sale by posting up notifications in two public places in said town, seven days at least prior to the sale.

[Approved by the Governor March 4, 1831.]

An Act additional to an Act establishing and regulating the Fees of the several Officers and other persons therein mentioned.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the fees for the entry of an action or complaint, entering up and recording the judgment, whether on a verdict, demurrer, assault, default or statement of facts and taxing costs in the Court of Common Pleas, shall be eighty cents; and in the Supreme Judicial Court, one dollar and fifty-five cents, instead of the fees heretofore by law established, to be paid to the Clerks of said Courts; and no Clerk shall be required to pay any part thereof into the Treasury of any County, except under the provisions of the second section of an act passed the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled an act providing for the appointment of the Clerks, of the Courts, in the several Counties, and requiring them to render an account of all moneys received.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That hereafter the fees of Constables, for the service, travel and return of each venire, shall be one dollar and fifty cents, to be paid out of the County Treasury.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be, and the same hereby are repealed.

[Approved by the Governor, March 25, 1831.]

An Act to abolish special pleading.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That in all civil actions the defendant shall plead the general issue, which shall be joined by the plaintiff, and either party may give in evidence any special matter in support or defence of the action, upon filing in the cause a brief statement of such special matter, either of

law or fact, within such time as the Court shall order, of which statement the other party shall be entitled to a copy. [Approved by the Governor March 30, 1831.]

An additional Act exempting certain goods and chattels from attachment execution and distress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all fire wood that may have been conveyed to the house of any person for the use of himself and family, shall be exempt from attachment, execution and distress: Provided, That no person shall have at any one time more than twelve cords exempted as aforesaid.

[Approved by the Governor March 28, 1831.]

An additional Act "defining the powers of the Judicial Courts in granting reviews and for other purposes."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That in all actions hereafter commenced wherein a verdict may be rendered for the plaintiff, in the Court of Common Pleas, and on appeal a verdict may be found for the defendant or for the plaintiff for a less sum than \$20 and judgment shall be rendered thereon, the Plaintiff shall be entitled to a review of said action, and if on the trial thereof a verdict shall again be found in favor of the defendant, he shall be allowed double costs.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That when the defendant shall apprehend the loss of the amount of the judgment in case execution should issue thereon, he shall have a right to a new trial, and be entitled to a stay of execution, on motion to the Court therefor, on filing a bond with sufficient sureties to be approved by either of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court in term time, or within twenty days from the time such verdict is rendered, with conditions therein, that the defendant shall prosecute said action, at the term of said Supreme Court which shall next be holden in the county where such action is pending, and if the plaintiff in the original action, shall, on said new trial, recover a sum equal to the last verdict, that the defendant shall pay him the whole amount of the judgment rendered thereon, with interest from the time of the judgment of said verdict, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, and double costs, and that if the plaintiff shall recover a less sum than the former verdict, that then the defendant shall pay to said plaintiff the amount he shall so recover without interest, and double costs, Provided, he shall recover over twenty dollars.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all writs of review shall be served within one year from the term when the judgment is rendered on the verdict of the original action.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court shall have the same power to grant amendments in all cases, arising under this Act, that they have in actions brought before them on appeal from the Court of Common Pleas, and nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court from exercising the power of granting reviews on the petition of either party, in the same manner they are now authorised by virtue of the act to which this is additional.

[Approved by the Governor, March 5, 1831.]

An Act to incorporate the Maine Association for improvement in the breed of horses.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That Joseph Chandler, Henry W. Fuller, Reuel Williams, Charles Williams, Allen Lambard, John Hills, George Crosby, Greenwood C. Child, Hall Chase, Timothy Boutelle, George W. Stanley, John Shaw, Rufus K. Page, Kilborn G. Robinson, Benjamin Brown and Abiel Follanshee and their associates and successors be and they hereby are incorporated and made a body politic by the name of the Maine Association for improvement in the breed of Horses, and by that name may sue and be sued, have a common seal, and establish such by-laws and regulations for the Government of the association, as they may deem expedient, Provided such by-laws and regulations are not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of this State.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That said Corporation, may take and hold real and personal estate to an amount not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That said Corporation shall have power to apply its funds to encourage improvement in the breed of horses in this State, and for this purpose may hold fairs and shows and bestow rewards for superior excellence, strength, power and speed, and for the best modes of rearing, treating and managing horses.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the powers and privileges hereby granted may be enlarged, restrained or repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That Joseph Chandler, be, and hereby is authorized to call the first meeting of said Association, by publishing notice thereof three weeks successively in the newspaper of the printer to the State, the last

publication to be at least ten days prior to such meeting.

[Approved by the Governor, February 12, 1831.]

An additional Act relating to the State Prison.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, That all actions which may hereafter be brought in behalf of the State, founded upon any injury immediate or consequential done to the property, real or personal, belonging to the State and appropriated for the use of the State Prison, or being under the management of the Warden thereof, may be prosecuted in the name of the Warden for the time being, and in case of his death or removal pending any such action, the same shall not abate, but his successor in office shall be admitted to prosecute the same in his own name to final judgment.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of one of the Inspectors thereof, as often as once a week, to visit the said prison, to see that the laws and regulations relating thereto are duly observed, that the duties of the several subordinate officers are faithfully performed, and to advise with the Warden on the general concerns of the prison whenever thereto required; and no person shall be an Inspector, whose place of residence is more than six miles from said prison.

[Approved by the Governor, March 7, 1831.]

From the Macon Telegraph.

THUNDERING SPRING.

In a deep glen, in the northwest corner of Upson county, is a curious fountain popularly known as the THUNDERING SPRING. The basin of the spring is about ten feet over, perfectly round, with bright shining zones around it, resembling gold and silver belts, caused by the deposit of fine yellow sand and isinglass. Though the sand boils up from below with considerable vehemence, the surface of the water is perfectly smooth and transparent, and runs off so gently that its current is scarcely perceptible, and many suppose that the water sinks as fast as it rises! The transparency of the water extends about six inches. Below that depth, it appears like boiling sand. The water is nearly blood warm and has a slight sulphurous taste and smell.—The ebullition is so strong, that it is said to be impossible for a person to sink in this spring. Bathing here is said to be a certain cure for the rheumatism and many cutaneous affections. The boiling is irregular, sometimes being scarcely perceptible, at other times strong and violent. The most remarkable feature however, about this singular spring, is a low rumbling noise, heard at short intervals, resembling distant thunder or the low muttering of the tempest.

This spring was held in such veneration by the Indians, who imagined it the laboratory of thunder and storms, and they had an idea, that by agitating the water, they could cause it to thunder and rain! Nearly on the top of the hill over the fountain, is a deep sink or pit, which they say was the former situation of the Spring, and that the Thunder Spirit removed it down to the valley to hide it from the whites!

One Swallow does not make a summer.

One sharp frosty day the late King when Prince of Wales went into the Thatched House Tavern, and ordered a beef-steak; but observing that it was excessively cold, desired the waiter to bring him first a glass of brandy and water. He emptied that in a twinkling, the second, then a third. 'Now' said the Prince, 'I am warm and comfortable:—bring my steak.' On this, Mr. Sheridan, who was present, wrote the following impromptu:—

'The Prince came in and said 'twas cold,
Then put to his head the rummer;
'Till swallow after swallow came,
When he pronounced it SUMMER.'

THE WORLD GROWS HONEST.—A gentleman of this city received through the Post Office, this morning, an anonymous letter, post-marked, Cambridge, Mass. enclosing Forty Dollars, good money, with the words "principal and interest," written evidently in a disguised hand. The individual to whom this letter was addressed, is not conscious of ever having been defrauded of this amount, nor can he conjecture from what source the money came. Verily "the Moon comes more near the earth than she was wont, and makes men" honest.

Since the above was in type, Mr. Joseph Noyes, the gentleman who received the letter has called at our office and shown us the letter and its contents.—He desires us to say that the person who sent him the money has his thanks for it, but he does not remember any circumstance which entitled him to expect it, either as remuneration or retribution.

Spirit Lamp.—A portable spirit gas light has been invented by Mr. Jennings of New York. It is cheaper than oil—never chills—emits no smoke—causes no disagreeable sensation—never burns the wick—emits no sparks—and is not injurious to the eyes. The above is a good use for alcohol, unless the air of the room where it is burnt should intoxicate or prove an wholesome.

THE SATURDAY COURIER.

ON the first Saturday in April was commenced a Periodical Journal, to be published once a week, and designated by the above title. Custom has rendered it necessary for the projectors of a new literary undertaking, to present an analysis of the plan which they intend to adopt, in order that the public may judge how far the scheme is likely to be deserving of patronage. Ours shall be brief.

Newspapers have been aptly called *The Chronicles of the Times*, and when under the guidance of sound principles and assured abilities, may justly be considered the safeguards of a nation. Many, however, diverted from the legitimate objects of their institution, are prostituted to purposes which involve injury to the morals, and impediment to the advancement of a people. This it shall be our study to avoid.

All matters of interest, connected with the general and state governments shall receive from us the earliest attention.—We disclaim all party feelings or prejudices, but in doing this we would be understood as holding ourselves at liberty to open our columns and express our sentiments in relation to all subjects of public interest, whether connected with politics or otherwise.

LIGHT Reading, in all its various departments, will form an object of our especial care. The numerous sources for obtaining the best selections from foreign and domestic literature within our reach, authorize us to assert that, in this respect, our journal will not suffer in comparison with any other in the country.

Internal Improvements, Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, shall receive from us that consideration to which they are entitled by their great and growing importance.

Among the regular notices of the week, will be given a corrected PRICES CURRENT of STOCKS, and the GRAIN MARKET. The latest Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received by the Eastern and Southern Mails on Saturday, will always be found in this paper. In short, nothing shall be overlooked that may be deserving the attention and character of enterprising, intelligent and industrious journalists.

We are not ignorant that we must encounter many difficulties in advancing to public favor, but long experience in the mechanical branches of our profession, and an ardent desire to render ourselves useful in the more extensive prosecution, lead us to believe that these obstacles will not prove insurmountable. We rely particularly on the liberality always shown by an enlightened public to enterprises judiciously conducted, and confidently make the assurance that our claims to patronage will not be lessened by any want of proper talent in aiding to give spirit and value to our undertaking.

WOODWARD & SPRAGG.

CONDITIONS.—The SATURDAY COURIER will be printed with good type, on an extra-size Imperial paper, of the largest class, and of excellent quality—comprising TWENTY-EIGHT columns of reading matter.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be handsomely displayed, and inserted at a moderate price.

Terms of Subscription—\$2 per annum, payable yearly in advance.

Agents, and other persons at a distance, procuring six subscribers, and become responsible for the payment of their subscriptions, will receive a seventh copy GRATIS.

All communications concerning this paper to be addressed (post paid) to

WOODWARD & SPRAGG,
No. 15 North Fourth-st. PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY

AND MANTUA-MAKING.

MISS F. O. GREENLEAF having served a regular apprenticeship at the above business, with one of the best and most fashionable Milliners in Portland, avails herself of this method, to inform her friends in this town and vicinity, that she has established herself in Norway Village, and shall be happy to wait on all who may favor her with their custom. She has received the latest New-York and Portland fashions for Spring and Summer Dresses, Bonnets, Caps, &c. and will receive regularly from the above places all the new patterns for the various kinds of Millinery and Mantua-making soon after their arrival from France.

STRAW and LEGHORN BONNETS cleaned or dyed, and repaired at short notice. As she has had considerable practice in sewing and cleansing Leghorns she doubts not of giving entire satisfaction to all who may employ her. She therefore hopes to receive, as she shall endeavor to merit a share of the public patronage.

Norway Village, May 31. 50

Agency in Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE LADY'S BOOK.

112 Chesnut street, opposite the Post Office.

B. A. GODEY & CO. offer their services to collect for their city and country friends, and all others, having claims against individuals and others in Philadelphia. They have determined to devote a considerable portion of their time to this new branch, and are well convinced that their exertions will give satisfaction to their employers. There are no doubt many persons at a distance having claims that might be collected, were they aware of responsible persons to address. The great expense in many instances paid for Lawyer's fees, and where there has been no necessity for such a proceeding, prevents many lawful accounts from being adjusted. They will receive bills and accounts from any part of the country, which will be immediately attended to and the proceeds applied in this city, or forwarded by mail as may be directed. No charge in any case will be made unless the money is actually collected. The commission in every instance, to be charged on collections, will be 10 per cent. Postage must be paid, or all letters will be re-inclosed and returned to the person sending.

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of those departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expence, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System, by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Theoretical and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice, by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student is qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course of studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lecturers delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be:—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of \$250, payable in advance; or \$350, in advance and \$150 at the time of graduating.—Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. EACHUS, M. D. PRINCIPAL.

N. York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831.

NOTICE.

THIS is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting NATHAN PRATT a Pauper, on my account, as I have made suitable provision for his support, and shall pay no debts of his contracting after this date.

LUTHER PERKINS.

Oxford, May 4, 1831. *47